

THE KENTUCKY TRIBUNE.

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON.
\$2.00 PER ANNUM.
VOL. IX--NO. 51.

A Weekly Whig Chronicle of the Times, the People, and the Country.
"WE SHALL ALWAYS BE VICTORIOUS WHEN WE ALL PULL TOGETHER!"
DANVILLE, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1852.

PUBLISHERS.
IN ADVANCE.
WHOLE NO. 469.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
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DANVILLE, KY.

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.
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IF any person procuring a FIVE subscriber, and remitting us \$10, will receive a copy of the year gratis.
We will give a copy of the Tribune, and also a copy of either Graham's, Godey's, or Sartain's Magazine, one year, for \$4.
No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

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Plain and Fancy Book and Job Printing, of every description, such as:
BOOKS, CONCERT BILLS,
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Executed with neatness and dispatch.
Tribune Office. Give us a trial.

SAVE YOUR RAGS!
10,000 pounds Wanted at the
Tribune Printing Office!

WE will pay the highest market price in CASH for any quantity of CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS that may be brought us. Rags will also be received in payment of subscriptions, or any debts due this office. Bring them on.
Danville, May 21, '52

Green River Land for Sale.
I wish to sell a TRACT OF LAND, on the banks of Green River, 19 miles below Russell, Ky.

CONTAINING 631 ACRES.
It will be shown by application to Mr. ASHLEY, at Ashleysburg, Ky. As I am desirous to sell, a good bargain may be had by applying to the subscriber, at Danville, Ky.

D. A. RUSSEL.
Danville, June 4, '52

W. E. HAMILTON,
PAINTER & GLAZIER.
And Dealer in
Paints, Oils, and Window Glass,
Main Street, opposite the Bank,
DANVILLE, KY.

A. B. ENDS, JOHN COWAN,
SHINNED & COWAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
DANVILLE, KY.

WILL give prompt and faithful attention to all business entrusted to them in Boyle or the adjoining counties. If OFFICE on Main street, in the second story of Dr. Jackson's new building, adjoining the Butterfield House.
(June 18, '52)

BOYLE & ANDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
DANVILLE, KY.

WILL continue to practice Law in partnership with Boyle and adjoining counties. Office on Third-street, opposite the Tribune Printing Office.
(June 27, '52)

SPEED S. FRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Courts of Boyle and the adjoining counties. Any business confided to him, will be promptly attended to.
(Feb 27, '52)

F. T. & T. H. FOX,
Attorneys at Law,
DANVILLE, KY.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to them in Boyle and the adjoining counties.
April 9, '52

F. T. FOX, J. B. VAUGHAN,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
STANFORD, KY.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to them in the Lincoln Circuit and County Courts.
(June 6, '51)

DR. J. T. BONEGHEE,
HAVING permanently settled in Danville, Ky. respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Danville and the surrounding country in the various branches of his profession.
OFFICE on Main street, immediately over the Post Office.
Feb 13, '52

J. J. MCCORMACK,
Attorney at Law,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Will attend with strict fidelity to all business entrusted to his care.
Refer to—BOYLE & ANDERSON, Danville, Ky.
May 29, 1851

Pure Apple Vinegar
Just received and for sale by
(May 14) D. A. RUSSEL

White Lead,
PURE and No. 1, also Paris Green, dry and ground in oil, just received and for sale at the corner of Main and Third streets, by
May 14 D. A. RUSSEL

THE TRIBUNE.
DANVILLE:
FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1852.

Elections.
The Presidential election will take place on the second day of November, being the first Tuesday in the month. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Maryland hold no general election for State officers this year. The first elections of any importance will be in Missouri and Iowa, the first Monday in August, and North Carolina the first Thursday. In Iowa members of Congress and several State officers, will be elected, and in Missouri, members of Congress, and a Governor. The next and only important elections before the Presidential election, will be Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, which will take place on the 12th of October.

Henry Clay made his first and last speech at the bar, in the Clarke Circuit Court—the lapse of more than half a century between them.

The State tax in Indiana, for this year, will be twenty cents on each hundred dollars worth of property. There is also a State poll tax of fifty cents.

Cassius M. Clay has published a card in the National Era, declining the nomination of Vice President by the Free-soil party.

Dr. Wm. C. Lane, of St. Louis, has been appointed Governor of New Mexico, in the place of Gov. Calhoun, deceased. It is said to be excellent appointment.

We learn from the Baltimore Sun, that the Rev. Suari Robinson, of Frankfort, has accepted a call to a church in that city, and will enter upon its duties in September next.

The Whig and Democratic candidates for Presidential Electors, are taking the stump, throughout our State, which gives promise of a vigorous and energetic canvass.

It is the intention of Louis Napoleon's government to return to the principle that a bare majority of a jury (seven votes) shall suffice to convict.

A diamond weighing 400 carats has been given to the East India Company, by the Nizam of Hyderabad, in part payment of a debt. It is nearly twice as large as the Koh-i-noor.

Fatal Rencontre.—We learn that a difficulty occurred at Keysburg, Ky., on Monday last between Dr. Henry Sugg, and his brother-in-law Mr. J. Grimes in which Sugg shot Grimes, who died in a short time.

Thomas Shannon and Andrew J. Phillips, indicted before the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John DeVeine, in Cynthiana, several weeks ago, were tried separately last week. The former was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 28th of next month. The jury failed to make a verdict in regard to the latter, and were discharged, and the prisoner sent back to jail, to await his trial at the next term of Court.

A Man is Known by his Friends.—So says the Southern Democratic Journal, and hence they own Gen. Scott can't be trusted by the South. But a Washington correspondent of the New York Times states that Hon. John P. Hale, to whom the nomination of the Piusburg (Free Soil) Convention will first be offered, will probably decline, among other reasons, "on account of his friendly relations with Gen. Pierce." Durr, the rebel chief of Rhode Island, is also known to be an intimate friend of Pierce, that gentleman having called upon Durr, as soon as he arrived in Rhode Island. Does this prove that Hale is to be Secretary of State and Durr Secretary of War?

The Wings of Vermont.—A large gathering of Whigs took place at Burlington (Vt.) on Monday evening of last week. Addresses were made by Chas. F. Davy, and Mr. Weston, of Burlington, Nathaniel Ellineker, of Pennsylvania, H. J. Raymond, of N. Y., and others. Speaking of the meeting, the Free Press remarks:

"The Whigs of Vermont are just as true and certain for the Whig cause now as when the morning drum-beat called them to the support of the honest and pure-hearted Harrison. They cannot be beaten by any form or combination of Locofocoism nor by side-issues, or immaterial issues, or false issues."

Every animal in creation, as it grows older, grows graver, except an old maid, and she grows frisky—she does.—(Ezo-kiel.)

SCOTT'S THOROUGHNESS OF DISCIPLINE.—The Buffalo Express tells the following anecdote of Gen. Scott's rigid observance of military courtesies while in the Camp of Instruction in Buffalo. He saw a captain pass the sentinel on his post. The soldier saluted him by carrying arms, making his musket ring again with the action. The captain passed him without acknowledging his salute. Scott sent an aid-de-camp to him to say that he must repress the sentinel within twenty minutes, and repair his fault, or stand a trial before a court-martial.

The Pierce papers are rejoicing over the secession of Toombs and Stephens from the Whig party. The Federal Union, the central organ of Georgia Democracy, fears these men will unite with the Democratic party. That paper says:

"We beg of them not to do it. Do any thing else you please, take any other shape but that, and we will bear it as well as we can; but, gentlemen, for mercy's sake, please do not join the Democratic party."

Political Clippings.
Scott is a dead letter in this country.

(Coshocton (Ohio) Democrat.)
Like other "dead letters," he will be sent straight to Washington.—Raleigh Register.

Some of the Democratic papers are really enough to extol Gen. Pierce's speeches. We have read some of them, and our opinion is that a man who makes such speeches ought to "have a room to himself."

The Washington Union says that "enthusiasm for Pierce and King is abroad." All the enthusiasm for the Democratic ticket must certainly be "abroad." There's nothing of the sort in this country.—Jour.

After Gen. Scott's glorious victories in Mexico, Mr. Polk had him arrested. At that time a Democratic President could very easily arrest his person, but the whole Democratic party cannot arrest his popularity.

A Whig paper calls Frank Pierce "Jupiter Tonans." He may be "Jupiter Tonans," but he will never be Jupiter Pavius. He may thunder, but he will never reign.—Jour.

Frank Pierce is daily gaining strength. Columbia Democrat.

A General, who, in Mexico, was so weak as to faint as often as he was going into battle, must "daily gain strength" for a long time before the people will think him strong enough for any purpose of theirs.—Jour.

The London Times, the organ of the British Government, is particularly pleased with the nomination of Gen. Pierce. It congratulates its readers upon the fact that he is "a decided champion of free trade." Now the question for the people of the United States to decide is whether they shall elect a man to please Great Britain and promote her interest or a man to please themselves and promote their own interest.—Jour.

The Democrat, after giving what it calls intelligence from Florida, exclaims: "Thus it is, from every quarter, the cheering news of promised truth is borne upon every breeze."

The breezes wait to the Whigs the cheering truth itself but it seems they wait to the Democrats nothing but "the cheering news of promised truth."—Jour.

The Democratic editor of the Baltimore Sun, seeing that all efforts at making political capital out of the Mexican war for Gen. Pierce have proved abortive, is now trying to make it out of the last war with Great Britain. He announces with solemn emphasis that Pierce has a sister who married a man who was wounded at Lady's Lane!

We have no doubt, that, upon the strength of this fact, Gen. Pierce will hereafter contest with Gen. Scott the claim to the honor of being "the hero of Lady's Lane!"—Journal.

A friend of ours was at the Barnum House in Cincinnati, and, sitting in the reading-room, he overheard a Democrat entertaining two or three other Democrats with an article in the Cincinnati Enquirer upon what the editor called Gen. Scott's quarrels with his brother officers. "This," said the democrat, "clearly proves that Gen. Scott is a quarrelsome man." "They can prove more upon him than that," said our friends, interrupting the conversation. "Ah," said the democrat, bending forward with a look of anxious expectation, "what can they prove?" "Why," said our friend (who will use a naughty word sometimes) "they can easily prove not only that he is a quarrelsome man but that he is a h—ll of a fighting man." The democrat was silent for the time, but was overheard muttering deep curses shortly afterwards.

It should be remembered that Scott received his first commission from Jefferson; was subsequently promoted and finally offered the post of Secretary of War by Madison; enjoyed the confidence of Adams; was commissioned to ally the storm of Nullification by Jackson; and was deputed by Van Buren to quell the tempest on our Canadian frontier, and to avert the threatened war on our North-Eastern border. The most important services which Gen. Scott has rendered his country have not been rendered on the battle field.

General Pillow says that General Pierce, after falling from his horse at Contreras, "lay all night among the sharp-pointed rocks of lava." Judge Douglas says that these rocks of lava were "red-hot." Now we demand of the Colonels of the Times, who tell us that they were eye-witnesses of Gen. P.'s misfortune, why they didn't take him to comfortable quarters instead of permitting him to lie all night upon the red-hot rocks. There are four of them, and surely they might, by each taking a leg or an arm, have got him off the red-hot rocks. There would have been no danger of their burning their feet, as we understand they are always provided with salamander-skin shoes.

You should be ashamed of yourselves, Colonels, thus to have neglected your future neighbors. Brooding all day under a hot sun is nothing at all to brooding all night upon burning lava. The Concord (N. H.) Patriot says that General Pierce is "a kind-hearted, peaceable man who never got into a broil in his life," but if he didn't get into a broil upon this occasion, there's no truth in the "little giant."

The choicest argument used by the Southern Democrats against Gen. Scott is that he is supported by Mr. Seward, of New York. They argue, quite lucidly, as follows: Seward supports Scott and, therefore, if Scott should be elected, Seward will control all the appointments under the Scott Administration. What better is that logic than this? Martin Van Buren supports Pierce and, therefore, if Pierce should be elected, Van Buren will control all the appointments under the Pierce Administration.

Journal.
The liquor was drunk, and Mike and the landlord started off for the town from which the horse had been stolen.

During the first part of the journey, Mike was exceedingly taciturn, and the landlord was not disposed to disturb his meditations. They had proceeded some half dozen miles, when Mike asked:

"An' what will be get for this job, mister?"
"Twenty-five dollars, perhaps," replied the landlord.

"Sure an' ye'll make better business of it than myself, if ye get that."
"Yes, I guess so," said the landlord.

Mike repeatedly announced to the editor of Danville and vicinity, that for the season she has opened a
Daguerrean Room
AT THE HARRODSBURG SPRINGS.

And would solicit a call from all who may be visiting there this season.
July 9, '52

Desirable Property for Sale.
THE undersigned is desirous to sell a LOT OF GROUND, containing about 4 Acres, with comfortable Improvements thereon, lying near Danville, on the road leading to the Mouth of Dix River. Those desirous of purchasing are requested to examine the premises for themselves, and call on C. B. WALLACE, Esq., of Danville, for terms, &c.

EDWARD DONLEY.
June 25, '52

600 DOZEN Maysville Cotton Yarns, assorted numbers, for sale by
BENJ. BOLING.
aug 22

Hemp!—Hemp!
WE are giving Dry Goods and Groceries for HEMP.
W. B. MORROW & CO.
aug 23

Corn Knives and Scythes.
ON hand and for sale, the best stock of Mowing and Grass Scythes and CORN KNIVES ever seen in this market—at least, so I think, and I am perfectly willing that all who will judge for themselves. Also, Scythe Snaps.
W. M. FIELDS.
June 4, '52

Saddlery Hardware.
A LARGE supply just received and for sale by
D. A. RUSSEL.

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ONLY \$1 50
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Plain and Fancy Cases, Lockets, &c.

And will sell to all those who may favor us with a call on more reasonable terms than heretofore.

DANVILLE SKY-LIGHT
DAGUERREAN SALOON!!
June 18, '52

LINCOLN LAND
FOR SALE.

HAVING removed from the country, I wish to sell THE FARM whereon I formerly lived.

Containing about 215 Acres, Situated about 3 miles south-west of Hustonville, immediately on the road to Liberty. The Farm is well set in grass, except about 36 acres, which is now in oats, and one or two small lots. A Railroad, for the construction of which steps are now taking, will, no doubt, pass at a less distance than three miles. A Turnpike is now almost completed within three miles of the Farm. Any person who may be inclined to see the Farm, will please call on JOSHUA E. LEE, Esq., who lives near, and will show the whole premises and give the terms.

ROBT. MILLER.
June 11, 1852

STEEL—Cast, German, Crowley, Spring English and American Blister Steel, for sale at the corner of Main and 3d streets, by
D. A. RUSSEL.

A fellow having a spite at a sausage maker, rushed in his shop when crowded with customers, threw a large dead cat, on the counter, and said, "That makes nineteen—we'll settle when you are not busy," and made his exit.

"That you stole a horse and wagon." "Is it me you mean?" "Certainly." "Take me out of this, by the blessed St. Patrick," and Mike was fast making tracks for the door, when the landlord stepped before him.

"No you don't," said he, taking Mike by the collar.

Mike began to shed tears, and tried to soften the heart of the landlord.

"An' sure you wouldn't be the means of puttin' a poor fellow to prison. Let me go now, and I'll never darken the doors of your house again, as sure as my name's Mike."

"What?" asked the landlord.

"An' what was the name ye read on the paper?"

"It's no matter—I'm sure he's the chap," said the landlord; don't you think so?" addressing himself to the crowd, who had gathered in the bar room.

"Yes," was the response.

In less than half an hour the landlord's team was at the door, and Mike was ordered to get aboard.

"Sure you'll give me a drop of the crathur," said Mike, "before ye take me into the cold weather."

"Yes," said the landlord, ordering his boy to set out the decanter.

"Here's to the health of ye," said Mike "an' may the blessed Virgin protect ye, and save ye from ever bein' in my situation."

The liquor was drunk, and Mike and the landlord started off for the town from which the horse had been stolen.

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A sudden gust of wind took a parcel from the hand of its owner, and a lively fisherman, dropping his head of bricks, caught the parcel. "Faith ma'am," said he, "If you were as strong as your are handsome, it would not have got away from you." "Which shall I thank you for first—the service or the compliment?" asked the lady, smiling. "Troth ma'am said Pat, again touching the place where once stood the brim of what was once a beaver, "that look of your beautiful eye that had me for both."

To attempt to enchain a husband's affections, whether of body or mind, without the sense and the heart, which alone can preserve them, is about as wise as to try to form a garland of flowers only, without stalks.

From some cause or other the associations of women are always singularly mixed up with dry goods. Miss Fole said that Mrs. Harris, appearing in black silk at her husband's funeral, exhibited good taste perhaps, "although I can't help saying that bombazine would have showed a deeper sense of her affliction."

"Ma' said a little girl to her mother, "do men want to get married as much as the women do?"

"Phaw! what are you talking about?" "Why, ma, the women who come here are always talking about getting married; and the men don't do so."

"I do declare, Sal, you look pretty cute to eat!"

"Wall, Solomon, ain't I cavin' as fast as I can?" replied Sal, with her mouth full.

Ladies with handsome ancles don't mind going out in muddy weather, in fact they like it. Queer, isn't it.

HARRODSBURG SPRINGS

MRS. MARY COLLINS
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And

TO SOUTHERN MEN.
A Development—Gen. Pierce on Slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law.

[We had intended, several weeks ago, to publish the following important articles giving Gen. Pierce's views on Slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law, as published by himself, on the 21st day of January, 1852. These statements are well substantiated and undeniable, both of them being taken, verbatim, from Democratic papers published in Gen. Pierce's own State, and of them in the very town where he resides. There is, therefore, no room for doubt but that he spoke as represented, as no one can deny the truth of such testimony, nor can all the quibbling of Democratic editors state its force. As well remarks the Louisville Journal, if General Scott had at any time in his long and eventful life declared, as did Gen. Pierce, that slavery was the greatest trouble of the country, in some respect contrary to the constitution, that it was a moral blot on the character of the nation, and that he never saw a human being in bondage without feeling his heart revolt at it; and if he had said of the Fugitive Slave Law that he loathed it, that it was opposed to humanity, that it was against natural right, and that he had the most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; would not all the Democratic presses of the South make the land resound with denunciations of all who should be so recent to the rights and feelings of the South as to undertake to elect him to the Presidency? But Gen. Scott has uttered no such words—he occupies no such position as this far-reaching one taken by Gen. Pierce at a public meeting called by himself. Let Southern men ponder this matter well.]

From the Independent Democrat, published at Concord, New Hampshire.
At the meeting appointed at New Boston Centre on Friday afternoon of January 2, by General Franklin Pierce, to address the citizens of that town, in regard to the difficulties between himself and a portion of the Democratic party of that section, he occupied the hour of his life in defending his military character. He explained the circumstances of his fainting, and declared that "with no exception of a single occasion, he had led his command in the blaze of every battle."

After this he commenced speaking upon the fugitive slave law. He said it differed in no important particulars from the law of 1793. A clergyman who was present said, that as the invitation had been given, he would make an enquiry: "Do you regard the features of the Fugitive Slave Law as consistent with common law?"

Gen. Pierce immediately replied: "I must answer the question, I say no, I do not. I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave Law. I answered, No, I do not. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; it is opposed to humanity." Here Mr. Foss inquired, "If it was not opposed to right as well as humanity?" Gen. Pierce replied, "Yes, it is opposed to moral right."

The above is the substance of Gen. Pierce's remarks upon the fugitive slave law. The quotation marks include the very language used by the General, as taken down at the time it was uttered.

GEN. MERCE IN NEW BOSTON.

New Boston, Jan. 3, 1852.
Mr. Editor—Some weeks ago, General Pierce sent word to certain of the friends of Mr. Atwood in New Boston that he was about to address the people of this town, in order that he might get himself right in the case of Louis Blaisdell.

The meeting was called to order by Captain B. Fletcher, who, on taking the chair, said that as General Pierce was unwell, Mr. B. F. Ayer would occupy a portion of the time, and introduced him to the audience. Mr. Ayer spoke for three quarters of an hour.

Gen. Pierce commenced his remarks by complimenting his "young friend," and announcing that there was no other place where he could have been induced to make a political speech at the present time.

The General then proceeded to speak of his father and mother as riding on horseback over rough roads, and of the great improvements that have been made within a few years. He referred to the Constitution of the country, and in a pious strain of thought recognized the higher law, and "that power above all constitutions." His position here was so unequivocal that the Rev. Mr. Foss, formerly a clergyman of this town, could but assent to it as sufficiently "fanatical to satisfy the most ultra abolitionist."

General Pierce now proceeded to speak upon another topic which he is very apt to dwell upon on all occasions, not even excepting his efforts at the bar, viz: his own valor in the Mexican war. Most of those who had returned from that war had faded better than he had. There had been many foolish lies in regard to his bravery, and Goodale's paper was full of false insinuations upon this point. With a single exception, "he had led his command in the blaze of every battle."

This information was precisely what was needed. No official account having been rendered of those deeds of bravery, we might have remained in ignorance of them if General Pierce had not himself imparted the needed information. There certainly are two facts in the General's history that have not often occurred to the captives of either ancient or modern times: "He fought and fell, but never died."

The speaker now took up the subject of slavery. He said it was the greatest trouble of the country, and was opposed to the Constitution. As for himself, "he never saw a human being in bondage without feeling his heart revolt at it."

Slavery is contrary to the Constitution in some respects—a moral blot upon the character of the nation. Put it can't be helped." He referred to the great peril in which the Union had been placed—Some, and among them Rhet, of South Carolina, openly avowed disunion; and John P. Hale had so far joined in the movement as to crack his jokes with Rhet and other secessionists. For himself, he was in great distress when he heard that the compromise measure had failed.

After a few more exclamations in regard to saving the Union, and announcing the fact that in the late war "my own command and the Palmetto regiment stood together on the field of battle," the General again took up the compromise measures, saying the North had got the kernel and the South the shell. "He repeated what Mr. Ayer had stated before, that the present fugitive slave law, about which so much noise is made, was in no particular different from the law of 1793, under which we had lived nearly sixty years."

Here Mr. Foss said, that without interrupting the speaker, he wished to make an inquiry: "If in no particular different, why was it necessary to pass the present law?"

General Pierce replied that the old law could not be executed because its execution depended upon the State courts. He also said something which was not fully understood, about the law of 1793, as based partly on the common law.

He was then asked, "Was either the law of '93 or the present law, founded in any degree upon the common law?"

"Gen. Pierce—I can't go into a discussion upon the common law," he replied. "The inquiry was then made, 'Do you regard the features of the fugitive slave law as consistent with common law?'"

Gen. Pierce—Well, if I must answer—No, I do not. I have been asked if I liked this fugitive slave law. I answered, No, I do not. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the fugitive slave law is opposed to humanity. (Here some one inquired, "Is it not opposed to right?") Yes, it is opposed to moral right. But our fathers made the compact, and we must fulfill it. I say nothing of the humanity of it, nothing of the right of it."

MORE PROOF.

The Washington Union and other Episcopalian papers having denounced the above reports of Pierce's speech as slanderous, saying that the papers which published them had retracted the statements, one of them (the Concord Democrat, a leading Democratic paper of Gen. Pierce's own State and town) comes out in a late number as follows:

"The Washington Union came out, last week, with a terrible torrent of 'brass' and 'cabbage' upon our friends here, because somebody has furnished the Revere with a report which we published, of General Pierce's speech delivered at New Boston last fall. As many of our readers will recollect, the present Anti-Slavery candidate for the Presidency then professed to have a most intense hatred of Slavery, and especially of the Fugitive Slave Law. To use his own words, he 'loathed' it. The report we published was furnished by a correspondent, whose character is an abundant guaranty for the truthfulness of the report. Besides it can be sustained to the letter by the testimony of hundreds who heard it. Nor, although the report was copied into several other papers at the time, was its general accuracy ever denied? We had no desire to do General Pierce injustice at the time of that speech, nor have we any such desire now. That he used substantially the language attributed to him, we have no more doubt than we have of our existence. As little doubt have we that a NUMBERED AFFIDAVIT OF DENIALS can be had sustaining the report in every essential particular. Indeed, we are assured, on what we deem good authority, that General Pierce used stronger language to express his 'loathing' of the Fugitive law than is used by the reporter."

THE KNEELING CALUNNY—BOGOCOCO CHARGE REFUTED.

The Pittsburgh Commercial Journal of Monday, contains a lengthy letter from Capt. Charles Naylor, who had command of the Pennsylvania Volunteers engaged in the Mexican war, which most effectually disposes of another vile slander against Gen. Scott. We make the following extract, which we commend to the public:

Editor of the Journal:—My attention has been called to an editorial article in the Pittsburgh Dispatch of Friday, under the caption of the 'kneeling story,' in which it is stated that the editor has been requested to ask, by one who was through the war, 'if the Cameron Guards of Philadelphia, were not while on main guard duty at Jalapa, all got to kneel to the Host carried in a Catholic procession and this, under a general order issued previous to General order No. 297.'"

As the Capt. Naylor named in this inquiry, I am asked, I have to say upon the subject, and whether Gen. Scott ever issued an order such as above indicated.

My reply is, there has never such a general order. No such order was ever made known to the army. My company never was called upon to obey such order, nor any command purporting to be founded on such order. My company never did kneel to the procession of the 'Host,' either by obligation or otherwise. Gen. Scott never issued an order implying any such obligation, or to any officer and men, for kneeling such an order, or imposing such an obligation. The whole thing is fabrication, and is at war with the facts, intelligent spirit of honesty, as recorded by the various papers, and as attested by the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Danville and vicinity. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of patronage. One or both of them may at any time be found at this office on Walnut street, unless absent on professional business.

Danville, July 2, 1852

JAS. HOPE.

Dr. Hunter & LaRue

Dr. Hunter & LaRue

Dr. Hunter & LaRue

Dr. Hunter & LaRue

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Dr. Hunter & LaRue

Mr. Graham's Designation.
The following is the letter of the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, tendering the resignation of his office as Secretary of the Navy, to which is subjoined the President's reply. The country will ratify the encomiums which are bestowed by the Executive on his faithful and efficient public servant in his retirement:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1852.

Sir: Having accepted the candidacy for the second office in the gift of the American people, I deem it proper to relieve your Administration from any possible criticism or embarrassment on my account, in the approaching canvass, by retiring from my place as the head of the Navy Department. I therefore beg that you will approve my resignation, which is hereby tendered.

I am assured, Mr. President, that I take leave of you and my colleagues at the Council Board, with whom I have labored in harmony for the past two years with sensations of deep regret; that I shall cherish the liveliest interest for the fame and success of your administration during the residue of your term; and that I shall ever bear my testimony to the disinterested devotion, patriotism and ability with which you have given your faculties to the consolidation of the Union and the interest, honor and renown of the whole country.

With considerations of the sincerest respect and esteem, I am, very faithfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington June 20, 1852.

Sir: I received last evening with unforgotten regret, your letter of the 23d inst., tendering your resignation as Secretary of the Navy. On official notice, course has been so intimate and so entirely harmonious, that it seems like parting with one of my own family to lose you from the Council Board, and I am quite sure that every member of the Cabinet will share with me in this feeling.

I owe you many thanks for the able, faithful and impartial manner in which you have administered your department; and I take this occasion to say, that your official conduct has, at all times, met my entire approval.

I appreciate, most fully, the high sense of delicacy and propriety on your part which induces you to separate from the administration at this time, lest it might be embarrassed by your connection with it in the coming contest. I cannot regret the cause which compels you to this act, however I may regret the act itself. It would have been gratifying to me if the constitutional advisers with whom I commenced my administration, and who have acted so cordially together could have remained a unit in person and sentiment until this close. But fate and the sovereignty of people have ordered otherwise. I yield to the necessity of the case, and shall, but not without great reluctance, comply with your request by accepting your resignation as soon as I can find a successor to supply your place.

Hoping that the country may appreciate your merits, as I have done, and reward you accordingly,

I remain your sincere friend,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. W. A. GRAHAM.

Secretary of the Navy.

The following are the obnoxious parts of the New Hampshire Constitution regulating eligibility to office:

"Every member of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by ballot; and for two years at least next preceding his election shall have been an inhabitant of this State; shall be at the time of his election an inhabitant of the town, parish or place he may be chosen to represent; and shall cease to represent such town or place immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid."

In Part 2, Section 25:

"No person shall be eligible to be elected a Senator, who is not of the Protestant Religion."

In Part 2, Section 42:

"No person shall be eligible to this office (Governor), unless at the time of his election he shall have been an inhabitant of this State for seven years next preceding; and unless he shall be of the age of thirty years; and unless he shall be of the Protestant Religion."

FRANKLIN PIERCE ORIGINALLY A FEDERALIST—HIS OPPOSITION TO GEN. JACKSON.

It turns out after all that Frank Pierce's Democracy is of rather recent date. He started in politics as a John Q. Adams man, and used his influence against Gen. Jackson and the Democracy. This may be rather startling intelligence to some of the Democrats, but the authority for it is no less a personage than Isaac Hill, who for more than a quarter of a century, and till the time of his death, bore the Democracy of New Hampshire upon his strong broad shoulders. The following paragraph is taken by the Hartford Courant from the New Hampshire Patriot, of 1842, of which Isaac Hill was the editor:

Frank Pierce commenced law business about the year 1826, and boarded with his father in Hillsborough. In that year he made the old gentleman so far non-committal that his name was used as discommencing the editor of the Patriot in his opposition to John Q. Adams; he helped and assisted the federal lawyers of that day to call out the strength of his father's name against Andrew Jackson; and it was not until the close of the year 1827 that the sterling old patriot broke away from the pernicious influence of his degenerate son.

This item in Pierce's life is not given in his recent published biography. It should, says the Albany Evening Journal, be copied into the next edition; for it is only proper that in supporting Pierce they are supporting a "degenerate son" who "assisted the federal lawyers" of New Hampshire to defeat Old Hickory."

Will the "Old Guard" honor a man whose "pernicious influence" helped to defeat Gen. Jackson when he first ran for the Presidency?

Dr. C. A. married sister of Kossuth, with her husband and other children, arrived in New York on Monday last. Her husband's name is Sigismund Zsuzlowzky.

From the West—Several parties of Californians have arrived overland at Weston, Kanawha, and other towns. Up to the 13th of July, 25,865 men, 7,921 women, 8270 children, 8,433 horses, 5,853 mules, 90,346 cattle, 24,230 sheep, 8,166 wagons, had passed Fort Kearney. Mr. Thomas A. Soddart reports having counted six hundred fresh graves between Fort Kearney and Weston. The emigrants were getting along better than in any previous season.

Judge T. W. Smith & Co. arrived at Kanawha on the 15th, in fifty-four days from California. They made the trip from Fort Laramie in thirty days—a distance of seven hundred miles. They packed through and were in good health. They returned on the north side of the Plate, and represent that there was but little sickness on that side of the river, while there were many deaths on the south side.

Judge Smith examined the route with a view to the practicability of a railroad to the Pacific and reports that the north side of the Plate is well adapted to the construction of a road—much better than the south one.

Two men from Boone county, Ky., by the names of Beal and Bosley, quarreled near Bear River. Bosley was shot and killed. Beal was tried by a jury of emigrants, and executed. They quarreled about a division of property when about to separate.

On the 13th June, on the upper Plate river, a lady was found dead, with her throat cut from ear to ear. She was about thirty years of age—had on her finger a gold ring, marked on the outside with the initials W. E., which is now in the possession of E. H. Harvey, California.

On the 20th of June a man and boy were found dead, supposed to have been murdered. The man had brown hair and sandy whiskers—was thirty or thirty-two years of age. The boy had red hair and was eight or ten years old.

The Mormon train was getting along very well. A son of Col. J. C. Little, Mr. Dodge's son, and Bishop Lane, are reported to have died.

St. Louis Republican.

Kossuth once more—The New York Courier & Enquirer in reply to the Times of that city, gives the following account relating to Mr. Louis Kossuth:

"We not only reiterate all we wrote in regard to the manner of Kossuth's flight, his attack on the ship, but we state further, that he did not cutle his bill with his lady; but as satisfactorily as we had supposed. And we would also inform the organ of Kossuth that he deliberately assailed his landlady he was going to Jersey city to stay until Saturday with a friend, and that she must take the sum he offered or commence a suit at law! And this too, within a quarter of an hour of his going on board the steamer and sailing from our shores under the alias of Alexander Smith!"

CENTRAL KENTUCKY FAIR.

TO COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, AND CONTINUE THREE DAYS.

The Central Kentucky Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association will hold their first Annual Fair, at Danville, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 8th, 9th and 10th of September, 1852.

Any person not wishing to be a regular member, may exhibit for premiums by paying to the Secretary of the Association, \$5, and then having a desire to become members, may do so at any time, by applying to said officers, subscribing to the constitution, and paying \$2 50, the annual subscription fee.

Spirits and liquors shall not be sold or drunk upon the grounds of the Fair.

Every animal or article upon the grounds of the Fair, shall, during the continuance of the same, be under the control of the Board, or their Marshal.

No loose animal shall be admitted into, or remain upon the open grounds of the society, during the Fair, except by consent of the committee of arrangements.

No animal or article shall be taken to the Fair, unless the fact be made known to the Secretary before 10 o'clock, A. M., on the day of exhibition, and all entries must be made by that time.

No person but the real owner shall exhibit any animal or article for competition, neither can any member of the Association who is in arrears to the society.

The order of the stock shown is required to be appended to the halter or bridle of the animal exhibited; he must also place in the hands of the Secretary, the age and pedigree of every such animal, with his name attached thereto. The premiums awarded shall be in gold or silver ware.

All animals three years old are considered aged—those two, and under three, as yearlings—and those under the year old as sucklings.

The order of the Fair will be as follows, viz:

SHEEP:

To the best flock, Prem. Spoon, \$5 00

" " " " " " " " " " " "

To the best aged hog, " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

To the best aged cow, " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

To the best 2 year old calf, " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

To the best 1 year old calf, " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

To the best aged sheep, " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

To the best aged goat, " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

To the best aged pig, " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

To the best aged hen, " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

To the best aged duck, " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

To the best aged goose, " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

To the best aged turkey, " " " " " "

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To the best aged chicken, " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

To the best aged pigeon, " " " " " "

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To the best aged quail, " " " " " "

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To the best aged partridge, " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

To the best aged snipe, " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

To the best aged woodcock, " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

To the best aged quail, " " " " " "

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To the best aged partridge, " " " " " "

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To the best aged snipe, " " " " " "

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To the best aged woodcock, " " " " " "

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To the best aged quail, " " " " " "

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To the best aged partridge, " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

Potatoes.

To the best bush, Spoons, 2 00

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To the best bush, Spoons, 2 00

" " " " " " " "



DANVILLE, KY.,
Friday Morning, August 6, 1852.

Whig Ticket for 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

"I have served the Union for forty years, and feel myself a citizen of every State; and, whatever of life and strength I may have, shall be devoted to its preservation."—GEN. SCOTT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHIG ELECTORS.

JOSHUA F. BELL, of Boyle.
WM. PRESTON, of Louisville.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st. Lucian Anderson, of Graves.
2d. John S. McFarland, of Davies.
3d. John C. Rogers, of Warren.
4th. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Adair.
5th. John L. Helm, of Harlan.
6th. Curtis P. Barham, of Madison.
7th. John Rodman, of Oldham.
8th. Garrett Davis, of Bourbon.
9th. Leander M. Cox, of Henderson.
10th. Thos. B. Stevenson, of Nelson.

COUNTY AND TOWN ELECTION.—The following is the result of the election held on Monday last, for Sheriff of this county, and Marshal of the town:

FOR SHERIFF.	B. D. Williams.	G. W. Donaghy.
District No. 1.	213	100
" No. 2.	99	40
" No. 3.	76	208
" No. 4.	79	112
	467	460

Electing Mr. Williams by a majority of seven votes. The voting places of Districts Nos. 1 and 2 are in Perryville, and 3 and 4 in Danville.

FOR TOWN MARSHAL.
Alex. B. Richards, 39
Joseph Jackson, 19
Chas. Ridgeway, 21

Electing Mr. Richards by a majority of ten votes over Mr. Jackson, the next highest.

Col. CLYTON RODES was elected Justice of the Peace to fill the vacancy in the 4th District.

The August Term of the Boyle Circuit Court commences on Monday next.

Hons. W. T. Ward, J. C. Mason, B. E. Grey, and J. C. Breckinridge will please accept our thanks for Congressional favors.

DACTYLOTYPE.—See the new advertisement of the "Danville Daguerrean Saloon." Mr. Baldrige has no superior in, taking pictures—though everybody knows this.

Hon. Jno. J. Crittenden has accepted an invitation from the citizens of Louisville to deliver an oration upon the character and public services of Henry Clay. The 25th of September is the day selected for the delivery of the address.

We have not received several of the last numbers of the Lexington Observer and Reporter. As that is one of our most valuable exchanges, we miss it very much. What is the matter, friend Wickliffe?

LANCASTER ARGUS. We have received the first number of a new paper bearing the above title, and published by C. FRANK HOPKINS, Esq. The Argus is very neatly printed, and well filled with interesting reading, and as it bids fair to do good service in the Whig ranks, we wish Mr. Hopkins an abundant patronage. We are confident the people of Garrard understand their interest as well as their duty well enough to give their county paper the right kind of a support.

CHOLERA.—At every place in Kentucky where this dreadful disease has prevailed, it seems to have almost entirely abated. There is still occasionally a fatal case, but whenever there is any tendency to it, it generally readily yields to prompt medical treatment.

In many parts of Missouri, Illinois, and states further North, the cholera seems to be prevailing, but only to a very limited extent.

McMINNVILLE RAILROAD.—The Work in Tennessee.—White, Warren and Overton counties in Tennessee, have each voted subscriptions to the great South-western Railroad. The majority for the subscription in Overton county was 752. The people of Tennessee are wide awake, and everywhere on the line of the road "the work goes bravely on."

A "STRAW."—A vote was taken on the 24th ult., on the steamer Isabel, from Weston to St. Louis, and resulted—Scott 144, Pierce 15.

THE POSTAGE LAW.—A bill has been introduced in Congress, amending the postage law. It makes the postage on letters, if prepaid, 2 cents; newspapers 500 miles 1 cent, and over 1000 miles 1 cent. Newspapers to circulate free within 50 miles of the office of publication. The bill also proposes to abolish the franking privilege.

ELECTION ITEMS.

The elections throughout Kentucky on Monday last being mostly of an entirely local character, the returns are of but little general interest.

In the first Appellate District, an election for Judge was held to supply the vacancy in the Court of Appeals created by the expiration of Judge Simpson's term. It is believed from the scattering returns received, that Judge Simpson is re-elected, though his opponent, Kennz Farrow, by electioneering, stump-speaking, and party organization (while Judge S. was attending his Court), has doubtless received enough votes to make it a close race. Clarke county, however, gave Judge S. a majority of between 800 and 900 votes, and Bourbon gave him almost a unanimous vote.

Alvin Davall, Esq., of Scott, has been elected Circuit Judge in the district embracing Franklin, &c.

Nimrod Harris is elected Sheriff of Mercer county, and Capt. Samuel Davis, Presiding Judge, both, we understand, by considerable majorities.

Jas. Crow is elected Sheriff of Lincoln county, by a large majority.

Walter Rodes is re-elected Sheriff of Fayette county, over C. W. Castleman, by a majority of more than 1000 votes. In the contest between John G. Hall and E. B. Cravens, the foremost candidates for Marshal of the city of Lexington, the result is a tie.

A. L. Offutt is re-elected Sheriff of Scott county, by a majority of 113 votes over Thos. K. Holland, the regular Democratic nominee.

Newton Dickerson is elected Sheriff of Jessamine, by a majority of 8 votes over Capt. C. T. Worley, his highest competitor.

Mr. Herndon is elected Sheriff of Franklin county, and W. L. Harlan County Attorney.

Charles Quincy is elected Sheriff of Jefferson county. There were two Whig candidates, and Mr. Quincy being a Democrat, his party united upon him, the Whigs, as is often the case, being galled and of course defeated.

SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.—The *Spartan* (Tenn.) Times says "White and Overton counties are taking private subscriptions in Stock to the South-Western Railroad to an extent that is highly encouraging to the friends of the enterprise." We hope to be enabled to announce in our next the complete organization of the Board of Directors to operate on that part of the Road leading from McMinnville to the Kentucky River. Our citizens, we are sure, are aware of the very great importance of immediate action, and will advance the work as speedily as possible.

CAVED IN.—John Wentworth, of the Chicago Democrat, has at last concluded to publish the Democratic platform, but crowds it in on the last page of his paper, among the advertisements. The Chicago Journal thinks this a case similar to that of the good old lady, who, from a change of circumstances, was compelled to resort to baking for a livelihood, and standing on the corners of the streets offering her cakes for sale, exclaiming—"Muffins and crumpets! Muffins and crumpets!—I HOPE TO GRACIOUSLY NOBODY HEARS ME!"

EMIGRANTS ON THE PLAINS.—Up to the 22d of May there passed New Port Kearney 8174 men, 1286 women, 1786 children, 3533 horses, 2316 mules, 26,207 head of cattle, 2654 wagons, 2501 sheep, and 1 hog.

SHOOTING IN LANCASTER.—The Lancaster Argus of Friday last, says: "Our town was thrown into the greatest excitement this evening, just as we were going to press, by a rencontre between Samuel F. McKee and Joseph Murphy. Four shots were fired, as near as we can learn, killing a negro woman belonging to Mr. Joseph Hopper, and wounding both of the contending parties, though not mortally. A writ has been issued for Murphy, whose shot it is supposed killed the woman."

THE tale of "Granite Hero," as applied to Gen. Pierce, is remarkably appropriate. The General must be composed of *Granite* or some similar material, or he would, knowing his unfitness, not have a sufficiently "hard cheek" to run for the Presidency.

Some of Gen. Pierce's friends have dubbed him with the title of the "Granite Hero." Well, if he has been a hero in the Granite Hills of New Hampshire, it is the only place where he ever has been one.

STILL THEY COME, LET 'EM RIN!—The *Cleveland (Ohio) Herald* informs us that in the town of Lysander, Onondaga county, Ohio, a Scout Club has been formed by twenty-five men who heretofore voted the Democratic ticket.

MR. CLAY AND GEN. SCOTT.—Major Ward, the Whig nominee for Governor of Florida, mentioned in the recent Whig Convention of that State that while he was at the North, during the sitting of the National Convention, he waited on Henry Clay, then gradually sinking upon his death bed, and that the great Whig leader gave, among his last expressions, his testimony to the integrity, patriotism and virtue of Winfield Scott.

The Fishery War still continues. The American fishing vessels are still excluded from the fishing places under the jurisdiction of the English Government, and memorials numerous signed have been presented to the President praying that a naval force be sent to protect the interest of American citizens. Great excitement prevails, though we suppose a serious rupture with England is not feared. The British Minister has followed Mr. Webster to Marshfield, to negotiate on the subject.

A SUGGESTION.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce proposes that "Vigilance Committees," similar to those in San Francisco, be organized in the city of New York, assigning as a reason that the citizens no longer receive any protection from the constituted authorities.

While the Democratic papers are boasting so loudly of some of the speeches said to have been delivered by Gen. Pierce, (which, by the way, they never publish,) we would suggest the propriety of their publishing the one he delivered at New Boston, in which he declared so emphatically that he "loathed" the Fugitive Slave Law. It is surprising that they never mention that speech.

Mr. Clay's Family. Mrs. Clay is now 71 years of age, and although her health is feeble, she has the appearance of a lady of 50. She has 11 children, only four of whom live. The body of H. Clay Jr., killed at Buena Vista, was interred in the family vault at Lexington. Eliza Clay died aged 70 in 1824, on her way to Washington. A married daughter at New Orleans died also at the same time. Theodore Wythe Clay, the oldest son and aged, is insane, and his recovery is hopeless. He has a general melancholy and is occasionally violent. Thos. Hart Clay, aged 42, is the proprietor of Mansfield, a fine estate near Lexington, and cultivates hemp. Jas. B. Clay, aged 30, owns a large estate near St. Louis, Mo., where he has a large dairy, and is engaged extensively in rearing stock. John Clay the youngest, aged 28. He manages the farm, and devotes a portion of his time to the profession of the law. He resembles his father more than any of the other sons. His features are similar, his hair has the same dry, sandy appearance, and hangs about his features in the same careless manner.

"INDEPENDENT," the well-informed Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, after taking a full survey of the whole ground, makes the following guess as to the result of the Presidential election:

For Gen. Scott—Vermont 5; Massachusetts 13; Rhode Island 4; Connecticut 6; New York 35; New Jersey 7; Pennsylvania 27; Delaware 3; Maryland 9; North Carolina 10; Kentucky 12; Ohio 23;—133.

For Gen. Pierce—N. Hampshire 5; Virginia 15; South Carolina 8; Georgia 10; Alabama 7; Mississippi 7; Texas 4; Illinois 11; Missouri 2; Arkansas 4;—82.

Disputed—Tennessee 12; Maine 8; Florida 3; Louisiana 6; Indiana 13; Michigan 6; Wisconsin 5; Iowa 4; California 4;—61.

The above calculation is certainly a very safe one, and elects Gen. Scott easily; but we are fully satisfied that several of the States set down as doubtful are certain to vote the Whig ticket. Tennessee, Louisiana, and Indiana, we think are certain for the old hero.

The Boston Post calls Gen. Pierce the "Democratic war-horse."

He has one attribute (says the Syracuse Journal) of the scriptural war-horse at all events:

"He smelleth the battle afar off."

F. P. the Democrats say, stands for Frank Pierce and Fourteenth President, and therefore pugnacious.

The Syracuse Journal says in reply that W. S. stands for Winfield Scott and Washington's Successor, and therefore augurs better.

COUNTY CHARGE.—Mr. Shannon, the President of the Missouri University, whom the Hon. Thomas Benton, denounced as a "lying scoundrel," publishes a card in the St. Louis papers, in which he promises to disprove, in a short time, the charges alleged by Col. Benton, and also to fix on the belligerent Colonel the unenviable title of "WILFUL LIAR."

Rufus Porter, who is building a flying ship at Washington, in his semi-monthly report to the stockholders, says: "The fibrous material for the float and balloons has been all varnished, and the sewing and making up the float age how in progress, and we may have it ready for inflation in two weeks. The frame work of the balloon, and the longitudinal rods for the float, are ready to be set up. The engine and boilers are only waiting for the furnace."

Kossuth.—The New York Herald, speaking of Kossuth, says, "We are in possession of some very curious documents, giving an insight into the secret movements of Kossuth before he left this country for England, his plan of operations there, and his schemes on his return to this country in the fall. These papers present him in the light of a well-nob politician of a very small calibre, and are highly interesting and amusing."

The Locofocos seem determined to create a liberal character for their candidate. They first published an account of his liberal donation to a blubbery urchin, and we now see in the Democratic papers, that some gentlemen remember "with pride and satisfaction" that Pierce emptied his pockets into a Sunday School collection on a certain occasion in his native town. A record of that collection has been produced, and the amount emptied out of Pierce's pockets is ascertained to have been exactly twenty-five cents!

The Georgia Citizen, an influential Democratic paper, has come out for Scott. It does so, it says, on the score of personal service, ability, honesty, principle, and "soundness on the great question in which the South is deeply interested." On all these grounds, it remarks that Scott deserves its support and shall have "that same."

Fred. Douglass, the free negro editor of a paper published in New York, in his last paper says that he looks upon the nomination of Gen. Pierce as an encouraging sign of the times.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—The managers of the New York Crystal Palace are going forward with their scheme in earnest. They have already secured subscriptions to the amount of \$200,000, ten per cent. of which has been paid in. The plans of the edifice are now in the hands of the architects. The site is a space of 400 feet square of the Reservoir square, which will admit of an immense building, though by no means equaling the crystal monster of the Hyde Park. The managers desire to include in the exhibition specimens of our various ores, minerals, agricultural products, fabrics, wares, &c., as well as of the more delicate creations of art. It will, says the Tribune, contemplate utility first, beauty afterward; holding in higher esteem a practicable steam plow than the daintiest piano.

CONVICTED.—Another of the Clarkes, the murderers of Brewer and wife, in Greenup county—was tried and convicted at the late term of the Greenup Circuit Court. He is to be hung this month.

The Halifax American says there is no doubt whatever that gold, real, veritable gold, has been discovered in large quantities in Nova Scotia, and great purity.

A railroad convention, composed of delegates from Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee and Mississippi, was in session at Little Rock on the 5th inst.—The most of the delegates were from Arkansas. The most material point determined upon was the prosecution of the railroad from Memphis to Little Rock, and thence to Fulton, Texas.

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The cars to night were full inside, on the platforms and on the top, and besides that, dirt cars were put on to carry passengers. The boats are also densely loaded.

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AN OLD SOLDIER OF '32."

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PRESIDENT ELLMORE and GENERAL SCOTT.—The following extract from a letter of President Ellmore, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated the 19th inst., was written in reply to one the President had received from a warm personal friend and zealous supporter, on the subject of the late Whig nomination at Baltimore. It breathes the right spirit, and is alike honorable to the writer and the illustrious nominee. This letter was obviously not intended for publication, and would most probably never have seen the light but for the calumnious rumors lately circulated, by the enemies of both, that the President was desirous of defeating General Scott's election; a rumor contradicted by the whole tenor of the President's life—

North American.

[EXTRACT.]
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The Governor of Lombardy has made many arrests.

The India mail has arrived.

The English carried the town of Bessein by storm.

The Barres had 800 killed.

Severe fighting continues in the Northwest of India, between Sir Collin Campbell and the rebel tribes.

A terrible battle in Calcut had occurred between Yar Mahomet and Emdar Candahar, each had 10,000 men.

The battle lasted eight hours.

Sirdars were defeated with a loss of two thousand.

The ship St. Mary, arrived at Hong Kong May 2nd.

The Pacific and Saratoga had gone to Amboy.

The Susquehanna and Plymouth were at Hong Kong.

Latest News.

The London election returns show a ministerial gain of 19, leaving still 95 against them.

At Hong Kong, May 24, the American ship Robt Boyne, Capt. Bryson, bound from Amoy to California with 400 Coolies, who, after being a few days out, took possession of the vessel, murdered the Captain, officers, and part of the crew. The vessel was retaken after a large portion of the

